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FREEDOM OF DEBATE.

Remarks of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, on the Resolution of Mr Colfax, to expel the Hon. Alexander Long.

MR. SPEAKER: I had not the pleasure of hearing the gentleman from Ohio, nor have I yet read his speech. The position, therefore, which I assume to-day has no reference to the merits or demerits of his sentiments. I stand upon the naked right of an American representative in Congress to utter his own views. He is not there to utter my views. He is not there to utter your views. He is here to utter his own, responsible in a political sense alone to the people who sent him here, and in a moral sense to the God before whom we all hasten. And when I find a man seeking to become the judge of his brother in a matter of private conscience, I find one who would have burnt John Rodgers at the stake and have piled the faggots around the shrieking victims at Smithfield. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck), who has just taken his seat, would have led the mob which pelted the Savior for the freedom of his opinion. He would have stood among the Scribes and Pharisees before the tribunal of Pilate, crying "Release Barabas," but as to the Nazarene, "Crucify him! Crucify him!" Free speech was as odious at that time on the hills of Judea as it is now in these halls, and had the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenk) lived then he would have been its enemy, as he is to-day.

Mr. Speaker, this is an old question. There is nothing new about it. The whole history of the world is written over in letters of blazing light with the cherished deeds of the champions of free speech. The same great record contains the eternal, withering, blasting infamy which forever clings to those who, as the champions of despotism, are to-day seeking to strike it down. I stop not to determine whether I endorse his right to utter them here and elsewhere. The man who will not do it is himself a coward, and deserves to be a slave. Sir, such men are fit instruments to crush out liberty, and in the hands of a tyrant to make slaves of the people.

Let me read from an authority before which the puny light of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenk) pales like that of a rush candle held up to the sun at its fierce meridian. I read from Daniel Webster, whose great intellect is almost a full atonement to the country for all the faults of New England:

"When this and the other House shall lose the freedom of speech and debate; when they shall surrender the right of publicly and freely canvassing all important measures of the Executive; when they shall not be allowed to maintain their own authority and their own privileges by vote, declaration, or resolution, they will then be no longer free representatives of a free people, but slaves themselves and fit instruments to make slaves of others."

Sir, I take my stand on this doctrine. I will defend it in behalf not only of any man upon this side of the House but just as readily in behalf of a political opponent. In my opinion, I have heard from the opposite side of this chamber during my service in Congress much of treason. No, not treason—I withdraw the word; treason consists not in language, but in acts; but I have heard much that was calculated to destroy and disrupt the government; much that was calculated to weaken the ties that bind us together as one people; much that tended to the extinction of liberty and the oppression of the citizen; much that I firmly believe is aimed at the destruction of the Constitution and the erection of an absolute despotism. I do not, however, propose to expel members for uttering those outrageous sentiments. They exercise an unquestionable right in giving them expression. And on the other hand I will allow no man to call in question my exercise of a similar right. I am alone responsible to my constituents. Who is to be my judge? Who is to be the arbiter here? Who is to say when I shall speak and when I shall be silent—what I shall say and what I shall not say? The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenk) little dreams of the consequences if he expects to crack his whip as the satrap of this House, here or elsewhere. There is a million and a half of Democratic voters in this land who will be convulsed with an agony of irrepressible rage when it is proposed that their Representatives shall be silent at the bidding of an insolent party, bloated with an unlawful power and steeped in the blood and tears of the nation.

Sir, I again ask who is to judge the principles held by a representative? Who is to be the arbiter on this great question? There can be one—his constituents. He stands upon the Constitution. By it his freedom of opinion and speech is made secure. It cannot be abridged or disturbed. He can defy the world, as we here defy you, to lay the weight of your finger on this inherent and immortal privilege. We yield to you your rights, and you shall yield to us ours, or it at once becomes a question of physical conflict. I tell you not for a moment to suppose that a gag can be placed upon the mouths of the free American people without blood running from the hills of New England to the mouth of the Columbia—all over the northern land. It is the last bulwark of liberty; it is the hope of freedom. Give us free speech; give us a free ballot-box, and we will stand all else, and respond to every call made upon us. Seek to strike these down, and the last hope of the country will go down in blood and darkness.

Sir, I desire and intend to discuss this great question in a proper temper. I have laid down the reason why I do not feel myself called upon to vote to expel any man from this House for the decorous expression of a political opinion. Neither will I vote to censure him for such an act. Let me state this issue clearly and properly. I hold that the rules of the House protect its decorum, its personal relations, and whether men are gentlemen or not, enforce a strict regard for gentlemen in whose presence they are and with whom they associate. I hold that a man observing those rules has a right, under the Constitution, to express his political sentiments with the utmost freedom.

This is all I understand the gentleman from Ohio has done. You ask me to expel him. Is he my representative? Am I responsible for him? Are you? Another people sent him here. With that people I leave him. He is their mouthpiece. What is this Government? A representative Government means the voice of the people speaking here by every member upon this floor. The voice of your people of New York speaks through you (to Mr. Fernando Wood), and the voice of the constituents of my friend from Cincinnati speaks through him. The people are here in their majesty speaking through their representatives. Ask your people to make war upon the people of my district and we will meet you at the threshold. Let any representative seek to silence the representative whom my constituents send here, and it is their insult as well as mine. The principle of representation is immediately destroyed by such a course. A large portion of the American people, perhaps a majority, are at once disfranchised. Their voice is hushed in the halls of legislation, and they are simply allowed the poor privilege of paying taxes and fighting at the bidding of a master.

Sir, I do not expect to agree with every man's sentiments, but is that a cause for me to seek to purge this House of all contrary opinion? Is that a cause for me to arraign men for the political scaffold? Is that a cause for me to follow in the wake of a modern Robespierre on a small scale of intellect and on a large scale in venom—the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenk)—who says men should be shot for their opinions? I know nothing in the character, nothing in the military or civil career, including his movement on Vienna, which give him the right to assume superiority over the members on this side of the House. I listened to his low talk about Copperheads creeping out of their holes. It was not language becoming the place where he stands: it was becoming the precincts rather of a barroom political gathering. Indeed, to judge from his allusions to Gulliver's travels, he would be more at home there than he is in the society of gentlemen. Sir, he volunteers this assault on this side of the House. We have not sought it. Every man who has served with me in Congress knows that I dislike and avoid personal controversy with my peers on this floor. But the tenor and tone of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio seem to invite, to challenge, to provoke unpleasant controversy. So far as I am concerned and those who sit around me, we respond with defiance.

Mr. Speaker, the general principles which I have thrown out on the subject of freedom of debate apply to every person. I am discussing now, not merely the right of a Democrat on this floor, I am discussing the right of every Republican on this floor. I go further. I am discussing the right of the humblest citizen of America, the right to escape the galling yoke of tyranny and oppression, the last right, what Mr. Webster properly called a home-bred right, a freehold privilege, on the extreme boundary of which he declared he stood, and which should not be called into question anywhere. Run your mind's eye back over the history of the world: The dark spirit of bigotry and intolerance once chained down Galileo for saying that the world moved, laid him on the damp floor of a dungeon, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenk) would do with his political opponents. Opinion was divided. Some said that Galileo was right, some said he was wrong.

So it will be as to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Long.) But while he lay in his festering irons on the floor of the dungeon, he exclaimed to himself, "The world still moves." Chaining his person did not chain his thought, could not control his opinion, nor contradict the fact which he had discovered. Thought is boundless, eternal, and cannot be chained nor controlled. You are making a vain attempt. You are committing a sacrilege against the divinity of human nature. You invade the holy of holies with unclean feet, the inmost recesses of man's nobility, the right to think for himself. You are actuated by the same fell spirit which a few years ago struck down men because they worshipped God according to the dictates of their own consciences, because they worshipped Him with a crucifix of His Saviour in their hands. It is the same murderous and prospective spirit which in Puritan New England whipped, scourged, branded, and scared men and women of the Quaker persuasion. It is the same infamous and damnable spirit which has stamped undying, condign, loathing and abhorrence for all succeeding ages, on all the names that were ever connected with an attempt to crush the freedom of thought and the freedom of speech.

But, sir, let me go a little further in this connection. I have a kind regard for the Speaker of the House (Mr. Colfax.) Nothing but personal kindness and acts of personal courtesy have ever passed between him and me. I regret exceedingly, however, that he has placed himself in the attitude of public accuser on this occasion. I think on a short review of the antecedents of his own political history he will come to the conclusion that I did when I heard he had fathered this prosecution, this accusation, I thought that a little charity would well become him, a little of the kindness of his natural nature, if I may be allowed to use a tautological expression. I remember that at a time when this country was all at peace, when it was moving on a happy, almost unruffled sea, a piratical craft was suddenly launched on the political waters by one Hinton Rowan Helper, who, if I am not mistaken, now holds office as Consul to Buenos Ayres under the Administration you so much love. His book of infamous notoriety, recommended assassination, recommended cowardly slaughter, recommended that slave-holders be killed by strychnine administered by their slaves, recommended the torch to the roof and the knife to the throat of men, women and children, declared total exterminating war against slave-holders in express terms.

If any body disputes this I have the book here to convince them. I lamented, I bowed my head with grief, when that incendiary book appeared with some sixty-eight names of the Republican members of this House appended, and the name of the present distinguished Speaker at the head of the entire list. It was recommended by these signers as a work of great public merit, and approved for general circulation. But I would not expel him for that. No, I would not even censure him for that, except to differ with him as one member may differ from another. I would argue the question with him. I would tell him that he gave his name in a time of profound peace for war; that when the smoke and carnage of battle were not ascending, when the sky was clear and the sun shining, he gave his voice for strife and desolation—for the war of John Brown—of servile insurrection; not an honorable war, not a civilized war, but a war of murder, of barbarism, of the slaughter of women and children in their beds. Such was the voice of the present Speaker of the House at that time.

The same gentleman now cannot tolerate the gentleman from Ohio. His virtuous, pure, unstained patriotism, is shocked; and he rushes from his Speaker's chair, springs to the floor, before anybody else can get in a resolution, with the appearance of saying, "I cannot be held any longer; this thing will not do." And yet this is the gentleman whose voice was for dishonorable war when the country was in a condition of profound peace! The gentleman, I am sure, will not complain at this little episode in his political history. Those who are swift to accuse should not complain if their own deeds make retort upon them, I would be the last man to throw my colleague's record in his face but for the spirit he has shown here. Sir, let him compare faith and works upon the subject of the Union, upon the subject of peace, upon the subject of fraternity, upon the subject of the preservation of the Government, with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long,) and he will have no ground to hurl the first stone. The admonition of the Saviour comes with peculiar force to an indorser of the Helper book, to an inciter of riot, blood, war and disunion. Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at the gentleman from Ohio for daring to express his sentiments upon this floor. If that injunction had been obeyed, my colleague would have stayed his hand and remained in the Speaker's chair.

But let me inquire a little further in regard to the right of my colleague to deal harshly with the political frailties of his fellow members! [illegible] the great Abolitionist and Disunionist, George Thompson. I do not know whether the Speaker presided on that occasion, as he did upon a former occasion of a somewhat similar character, but I have no doubt he gave the light of his handsome, his amiable, and most benificent countenance. Still he cannot endure that the gentlemen from Ohio and Maryland should have their utterances upon this floor from their own seats, whatever they may be. My distinguished colleague, the Speaker, says they were for disunion. For the sake of the argument, suppose they were. Let us see what kind of company the gentleman himself keeps; let us see who it was to whom he gave aid and encouragement in his work of destruction and career of infamy. I hold in my hand the resolutions of the American Anti-Slavery Society, passed some time about the year 1850, and two of them read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That while we would express our deep gratitude to all those earnest men and women who find time and strength amid their labors in behalf of British reform to study, understand and protest against American slavery, to give us their sympathy and aid by munificent contributions, and by holding our Union up to the contempt of Europe, we feel it would not be invidious to mention William and Mary Howitt, Henry Vincent and George Thompson, as those to whose uniting advocacy our cause is especially indebted in this country, as well as for the hold it has gained on the hearts of the British people.

"*Resolved*, That the discriminating sense of justice, the steadfast devotedness, the generous munificence, the untiring zeal, the industry, skill, taste and genius with which the British Abolitionists have co-operated with us for the extinction of slavery command our gratitude. From the Abolitionists of England, Scotland and Ireland, we have received renewed and increasing assurances and proofs of their constant and enlightened zeal in behalf of the American slave. Liberal gifts from all these countries, falling behind none of the most bounteous of former years, helped to fill the scanty treasury of the slave."

Cluster round him, you men of the latter day! Your love of the Union is a modern invention. It comes to you late in life. It is a thing intended to deceive. You may as well stand by your old disunion colors. Rally, I say, round this British standard-bearer of the American Abolitionists of the American Anti-Slavery Society, who holds up our Union to the contempt and derision of Europe, and receive public thanks for it.

Oh, how would the authority and power which these men now invoke roll back upon them if it were proposed to punish them for their disunion principles! But I would not punish them for even that expression of their sentiments. Not at all. If you want disunion, say so, and discuss it like men. Truth is never afraid when left free. Error is never a dangerous element when truth is left free to combat. I say to you here, what you have to say, say it, but do not enjoy your right thus to speak your sentiments, and then meanly deny to others the same right. The Speaker, however, is doubtless satisfied with the political company he keeps, and I have no right to complain. If George Thompson, of England, or Wendell Phillips, of America, suit his tastes, he is only accountable for that sort of patriotism to those who sent him here. If he wishes to hug to his bosom those two unrighteous monsters of disunion and civil war, it is no concern of mine. And indeed it may meet with warm approval in Northern Indiana. It may be that he is correctly representing his constituents. I differ from him widely, and in doing so I am perfectly sure that I properly represent the principles of the district in which I live.

According to the views of the Speaker, the people who sent him here are somewhat old fashioned in their ideas. They live in a beautiful country. They are settled in one of the oldest and richest portions of our great State. The old men are familiar with Harrison and Taylor, who both fought Indians on the fertile banks of the Wabash, and both died in the mansion of Presidents. They have seen the country prosper and become great under the old Constitution and principles of the fathers. They do not think that Abraham Lincoln can make a better government than the one which suited George Washington. They are content with what they have. You think you can do better than Jefferson, Hancock, Madison and Adams. The people I represent do not think you can. If they are to choose between two forms of government they would take that of Washington instead of that of Lincoln. Sir, I too hold, and shall to the last, to the Constition of my fathers. Its great principles sustain me while standing here in the face of a tyrannical, insolent majority, clinging like a mariner at sea with hope almost fled, at times in despair for my country, distracted with the darkness overhead and the storm around, still clinging to and willing to perish on that Constitution, unchanged in letter and spirit, believing that it will better restore this Union, if duly administered, than any other instrument which the wisdom of man can give this down-trodden people.

You cannot come to me with your charges about the war. I have done my duty. No dollar of money has been paid out to feed and clothe the soldiers for which I have not voted, unless detained by sickness from my seat. I did not want this war, it ought to have been avoided. I think to-day that peaceful remedies will better restore the Union than the prosecution of war under the present Administration. But while we are in war I stand by the soldiers in the field. The domineering gentleman from the third district of Ohio (Mr. Schenck) cannot say as much. I will now attend to him for a few moments.

Mr. Speaker, I will send to the Clerk's desk, to be read, a curious paper, which shows how the gentleman from the Dayton district gave aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war at a former period of our history. How violent was that gentleman a while ago! How unglared upon the [illegible]! How fiercely he [illegible] the power to wreak the wishes that were inflaming his soul he would have waged a more dangerous war upon us here than he has ever been able to wage upon the enemy in the field. How savagely he menaced this side of the House! Aid and comfort to the enemy! I will prove the gentleman himself guilty of that crime by his own statement.

You say that speaking against war gives aid and comfort to the enemy. You say that voting against supplies gives aid and comfort to the enemy. I will send to the Clerk's desk a series of resolutions offered by the gentleman from Ohio in 1847, one month before the glorious battle of Buena Vista was fought—one month, Sir, (to Mr. Cravens.) before you and other gallant gentlemen upon this floor charged the enemy through a hail of death on that field, a battle-field which gave a President to the Republic.

It will be seen that whether or not the gentleman from Ohio has a Mexican face, he had a Mexican heart at that time in his breast. He was then on the side of the enemies of the country. He offered resolutions to withdraw our army from Mexico, to be torn, harrassed and scourged by the enemy hanging upon its rear. We were fighting a foreign Power then. Are the Southern people worse than a foreign people? Will you wage more relentless war upon them than upon foreigners? Are Mexicans better than the people of Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and the other Southern States? At the expense of being declared disloyal, I say that I would be willing to take them back into my fraternal embrace under the terms of the old Constitution. Aye, Sir, gladly and fondly, I would rather make peace with them than with the filthy, broken, fragmentary, diluted race of Mexicans.

[The clerk then read, at the request of Mr. Voorhees, a long series of resolutions offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Schenck during the war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. These resolutions being too long for our space, we insert only a portion of them, as follows:]

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in order to terminate the war unhappily existing between the U. S. and Mexico, with due regard to the rights and national existence and independence of the two Republics, and with a view to bring about an honorable peace, the President of the United States be requested to withdraw all troops and military forces of the United States now west of the Rio Grande in Mexico to the east side of the river.

"That all volunteers now in the service of the United States be discharged, taking due care in the order of discharge, that provision be made for the return of all such volunteers to their respective homes, or to the States in which they were mustered into the service of the government.

"That the President be requested and advised to keep all, or such portion as he may deem necessary for that purpose, of the regular army under his command, along or near the western frontier of the U. States, prepared to rebel or prevent any encroachment or depredation by Mexican citizens or soldiers on the territory, property, or people of this Union, while any question or controversy shall remain unsettled between the Governments of Mexico and the United States.

"That no further increase of the present Regular army of the U. S. shall be made by enlistment or otherwise; but as fast as the terms of enlistment of soldiers now in the service may expire, the army, shall be reduced until it is brought to the number that was in service on the first of Jan. 1847.

"That it is against the policy and interest of this Government to wage a war for the conquest of teritory, and there should not be acquired, by any treaty to be negotiated and concluded between the United States and Mexico, any territory whatever additional to the territory now lying legally and properly within the present limits of the United States, or within the boundary of any now existing state of this Union.

"That no application of any money appropriated, or to be appropriated, by act of this Congress for carrying on the existing war with Mexico, or for increasing, strengthening, or in any way supplying the military or naval defences or forces of this government shall be made, nor is any expenditure thereof authorized, except such application and expenditure be strictly in accordance with the declaration and provisions of these resolutions."

Mr. Voorhees continued. The House has heard the resolutions that I sent up to be read. I have simply to say in regard to them that if members upon this side of the House are traitors in consequence of their opinions antagonistic to the present war, the gentleman from Ohio was a traitor in January, 1847, when he introduced these resolutions. If there is aid and comfort to the rebels in arms in the position of any gentleman here, then there was aid and comfort thrice over to the Mexicans in the resolutions just read. Every Mexican lancer that murdered our wounded men hailed the name of the gentleman from Ohio as his friend. Every guerrilla that preyed upon our trains, struck down and murdered weak escorts, cut off supplies from our starving soldiers, hailed the gentleman from Ohio as a co-worker with him in expelling the American army from Mexico.—The Mexicans were working to get our army out of their country, and the gentleman from Ohio was working to the same end.

Sir, Ohio seems unfortunate. If the gentleman whom you seek to expel (Mr. Long) be unfaithful to his country in time of war, he has very illustrious precedents in the former history of his State. Her voice has been heard in the other branch of Congress in tones forever memorable. Aid and comfort to the enemy! Corwin stands very high with this Administration. He is very properly a Minister to Mexico. He encouraged the soldiers of Santa Anna to murder our [illegible] graves in a foreign land. To the best of their ability they obeyed his bloody instructions.—Such was the position of these distinguished friends of the Administration from Ohio during a war with a foreign foe—Mr. Corwin in the Senate, and the gentleman from the Dayton district (Mr. Schenck) in the House. They were co-operating together. By voice and vote they were encouraging the Mexicans to fight, and to fight on! and while our troops were met in front by Mexicans, they were assailed in the rear by these distinguished allies.

By the last resolution just read at the desk no money was to be paid to our troops except in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions, that is, upon condition that they should be withdrawn from the enemy's country. No pay was to be given them while they were there. The meanest vote that any man, in my judgment, ever gave is a vote to stop the rations of the soldier. It matters not whether the war be right or wrong, the soldier must be paid.—To starve him is no statesmanlike plan by which to stop an unjust war. Yet that was precisely the vote given by the gentleman from Ohio, who now delivers a lecture to the House upon the subject of American patriotism. There it stands recorded. There is a Nemesis of politics which comes back to avenge injustice and iniquity. It comes now to torment and plague the gentleman from Ohio. It avenges the wrong and outrage which he seeks to inflict upon his colleague; it comes now in the face of the soldiers of this war, and tells them that the gentleman from Ohio would leave them to beggary and want if he should become dissatisfied with this war as he was with the war against Mexico. What man has done man will do again.

Sir, I accept no lecture upon the subject of patriotism from such a source. But at the same time I freely admit that the gentleman from Ohio had the right, the moral, legal, and political right to introduce the resolutions in regard to the Mexican war if they embraced his sentiments. I would have neither expelled nor censured him for his action. They were wrong in my judgment, but if they were right in his, then he was right in offering them. I am for toleration in all matters of opinion. We cannot all think alike. God did not make us so. You remember the parable, sometimes thought to be taken from Scripture, but said to have been uttered by Benjamin Franklin, on this great question of freedom of opinion. Aram was sitting one evening at the door of his tent when a wayfaring man came by. Aram invited him to go in and sup with him. The wayfarer did so—Aram asked him to bless before he broke bread. The wayfarer said no, that he was not of his way of thinking. Immediately Aram arose in wrath, took his stick and beat the stranger, wounding and bruising him, and driving him from the shelter of his roof.

In the silent watches of the night, however, the voice of God came to Aram, asking him, "Where is the stranger?"—"Why," said Aram, "I asked him to bless and return thanks before he partook of bread, and he refused, so I drove him hence." "But," said the voice of the Almighty, "I have borne with that man, I have known his opinions, I have allowed him to live; I have never beaten him and sent him into the wilderness. Go, Aram, and find the victim of your miserable conduct, bring him back, and pour oil in his wounds, feed him, and lay him on your best bed, and take care of him until he is well." Such is the voice of divinity in favor of freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of private conscience. I implore gentlemen not to attempt to strike it down. Let the error, if error it be, exist so long as truth is left free to combat it. In the beginning of time these two principles were made. They have walked on the earth together ever since. They have roamed the earth for six thousand years. Truth and error have been combating on fields of reason, on battle fields, everywhere.

You of the Abolition party, go back thirty years to the beginning of your own organization. What was it then you most warmly contended for? What but the right, the immortal right to speak your sentiments, to denounce your political accusers, and to stand before the world as freemen? Suppose this gag law, this instrument of tyrants, this odious relic of barbarism, again revived in this Hall, had been applied to some men now sitting around me! I protest before the living God that I never knew a man wearing the shape of man whom I would not stand and protect in his right of free speech, were he to utter his sentiments in a decorous and becoming manner. Your party inscribed everywhere on their banners, "Free speech." Deny it to-day if you dare. Trample it in the dust. Spit upon it and despise it if you will. The world will despise you when you do the act. History will rake up the deed and preserve it, and the historian will despise you as he writes it down. Posterity will despise this day in all the calendar of time as the one on which liberty was murdered in the Capitol.

The heart and judgment of the world will execrate you for the deed, just as it to-day execrates the memory of the bloody monster Robespierre; just as it recalls the memory of Marat to curse it; just as it recalls the form of St. Just to loathe him. There are your models. Go back further. Nero was an early founder of your school of politics. Some one man, I suppose, is to do all the thinking here. So Nero thought. So the blood-stained monsters of the French Revolution thought. So the odious tyrannical bigots of the English Revolution of 1640 thought. These are your examples.—I implore you to discard them. Walk out in the light of liberty, and appeal to the people. Tell them you will trust them.—What a commentary on the intelligence of the people!

You will not allow the gentleman from Ohio to speak. Perhaps next you will not allow me to speak, other gentlemen from Ohio, the gentleman from New York, and others around me. Why? Are you afraid you cannot meet us in argument? Are you afraid the people will not be just and true? Are you afraid they have not virtue enough to follow the right and discard the wrong? You must believe that they have not that intelligence, or that they will not be true to their own judgment, or you would be willing to trust them to discriminate between right and wrong. Sir, I trust the people. I challenge you before that great tribunal. I am willing to stand or fall by its decision, and always have been. If you crush me before the American people, before that tribunal where free speech has full sway, I will go down without a murmur. If I can drive you from place and power in the same arena by the same means, if you are honest men you will submit also without complaint. But if you think because you have the power to-day that you can gag me, that you can tie my tongue, that you can deny to me the right to speak, then woe to this nation. When you undertake to carry that purpose into effect, the day of doom will be upon us. It cannot be done; you know it cannot be done without a conflagration that shall light up the very arches of the sky from ocean to ocean. Are you ready for this issue? Do you want it? If you do, it can be made by the expulsion of the gentleman from Ohio. This will no longer be an American Congress. We will be chained slaves, and the next question to determine will be whether as men of honor we can remain and wear the yoke.

Sir, this is a painful theme to me. I feel more of sorrow than of anger over such an issue. Let me appeal to the sense of justice which I know animates some breasts on the other side of the chamber. Let us not misunderstand each other. Let us deal with each other as honest men, striving for a common purpose—the restoration of our unhappy country. You may have your views of what policy is most conducive to that end; you have the right to your opinions; I have the right to mine; but because of this indifference of opinion in regard to accomplishing the same object, by all that we hold dear in the present, and by all our hopes in the future, let us not cut each other's throats and precipitate strife and violence here and all over the land. The civilized world would cry shame upon such a scene, and the latest generations of our posterity will heap reproaches on our memory.

The fable of the man who killed the goose that daily laid him a golden egg is exemplified by the attempt of the Abolitionists to abolish slavery. These fanatics fail to see that the blow which kills slavery will also give the quietus to the abolition party. Slavery has been the meat and drink upon which they have grown to fatness. It has been the stepping stone by which they have been elevated to power. When slavery and the slavery agitation die, the abolition party dies with them.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, alluded to so frequently by the telegraphic dispatches, is the county seat of Spottsylvania county. It is a village of less than two hundred resident inhabitants, situated on the Po (or Ta) river, a branch of the Mattapony. It is twenty or twenty-two miles east of Orange Court House, about fourteen miles southeast of Fredericksburg, and by the course of the roads sixty-five miles northwest of Richmond.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : MAY 27, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

The "Draft."

We have received a communication from the Provost Marshal of this district, stating that "a draft for the deficiency of each sub-district of its quota of 700,000 men, will commence at Masonic Hall, Chambersburg, on Monday next, 30th inst., and be continued from day to day until completed," with a request that we should notify our readers of this fact. The quota of Bedford Co., under the call for 700,000, is 1,067. This we think certainly disproportioned, as compared with the quotas of other counties. The draft made last fall equalized nearly all the counties, but few having then exceeded their quotas by volunteering. Hence, the present draft should fall with equal severity upon all districts, in proportion to the numbers enrolled. But we are informed that the quotas of some counties whose population exceeds ours are lighter than that assigned to us. There is something wrong somewhere and Gov. Curtin should imitate the example of Gov. Seymour and have the wrong ascertained and remedied.—A credit of 377 is given to our county and this leaves the number to be drafted at 690. Were all the men who enlisted from Bedford county since the last draft, credited on our quota, it would be almost, if not entirely, full. But the extraordinary bounties paid by the Eastern counties, took our men from us and we are compelled to help furnish their quotas as well as to fill our own.—The impression prevails with some persons that the payment of $300 will no longer exempt. This is a mistake. Drafted men can pay $300 commutation and be exempted for one year.

Deceiving the People.

The effort on the part of the friends of the Federal Administration to deceive the people in regard to the results of army movements and losses in battles, is quite systematic, and with the sanguine and gullible portion of the community, calculated to prove successful. The sensation journals, too, in order to make money, fill their columns with glowing accounts of victories which have no existence except in the fertile fancy of the [illegible] to furnish them to order, and thus assist the Abolition politicians in blindfolding the public as to the real state of affairs at the seat of war. It is truly amazing that after three years of dire experience in regard to the mendacity and false promises of the apologists for Lincoln and his policy, there should be any sane man who will give credence to their representations at the present time. But this is owing, to some extent, to the suicidal course pursued by some conservative and Democratic newspapers. For the purpose of pandering to the general desire for astounding news, they publish the lying telegrams paid for by the Abolition press and circulated by the latter with the express design of keeping the public pulse at fever heat on the subject of the prosecution of the war. This is one of the great secrets of the success on the part of the demagogues who now rule the country, in making the people believe that all is prosperous, when in fact every thing is going wrong. It is expected of the press which represents the opposition party of the country, that it will tell the truth about this administration and its doings and especially about that which concerns the people most nearly, its military successes and defeats. Hence, when that press in any degree sustains the falsehoods of the pensioned scribblers who gloss over the failures of the Administration, people are led to believe those falsehoods and instead of casting from them the viper that secretly stings them, they hug it the closer to their bosoms. Now, in view of these truths, we submit whether it is not high time that the Democratic press make a united and determined effort to counteract the baneful influences of Loyal League falsehoods and sensation newspaper stories concerning the results of battles. The people want to know the truth and that editor who strives to conceal it from them, is recreant to his duty and unworthy the name of Democrat.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HOLLIDAYSBURG.—On our way homeward from Altoona, a few days ago, we "looked in" at the "Exchange," the excellent hotel kept by Maj. Jesse Wingate, at Hollidaysburg. We found every thing as it should be, and the gentlemanly clerks, Messrs. Peightel and Hays, made us feel quite at home during the short time we spent with them. To all who may chance to visit Hollidaysburg, we recommend the "Exchange Hotel."

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—The good people of Bedford are said to be in a state of excitement and suspense over the prospective arrival of a large stock of new goods at the store of "E. M. Fisher, Little John C. and Wm. J." The goods are about arriving and will be sold satisfactorily to all. Go and see them.

ACCIDENT ON THE H. & B. T. R. R.—FATAL INJURY TO MR. JOHN BORDER OF THIS PLACE.—A very sad and painful accident occurred on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad on Thursday morning, 19th inst. The southern passenger train had arrived at a point about half a mile north of Hopewell, when a large rock was precipitated from the hillside above the track, upon the truck of the hindmost car, throwing it off the track and causing it to roll into the river. The car made some four or five revolutions before it became stationary in the water. There were quite a number of persons within the car at the time it was thrown into the river, among them Messrs. Jacob Reed, John P. Reed, Alexander Defibaugh, John Border, Lieut. John Nelson and Miss Nannie Schell, of this place. They were all hurt, more or less, but none of them seriously, except Mr. Border, who, we regret to say, was mortally injured and died in twenty-one hours after the occurrence of the accident. It is almost miraculous that none of the other passengers were more seriously injured. This sad accident should be a new incentive to the company which controls and manages this road, to improve it and ensure safety to the lives of those who travel upon it. We give below the version of this affair furnished us by the Chief Engineer of the H. & B. T. R. R.:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SAXTON, Pa., May 23, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS, ESQ.

SIR:—Last Thursday, May 19th, the morning passenger train going south, met with an accident a short distance below Hopewell, which caused the death of Mr. Border. The facts, as far as ascertained, are as follows: The train was moving at a speed of 10 to 12 miles an hour, when on approaching Hopewell and half a mile below the village, Richard Duncan, who was riding on the engine, saw a rock rolling down the mountain slope towards the passing train. He immediately called to the engineer, who instantly reversed his engine. The rock rolled under the last passenger car of the train, striking its truck and throwing its wheels off the rails and in a direction which carried it into the river. The car broke its coupling and rolled into the river, a height of 15 or 20 feet from the track. The deceased, Mr. Border, was inside the car when it left the track, but got up and ran out on the platform, from which it appears he jumped off in the direction the car was rolling. It, therefore, fell on him, causing his death. Had Mr. Border kept his seat, he would have escaped, as did the balance, with a few slight scratches.

The track at this place is in good order—the only danger is from the rocks which, during and after rain storms, roll down. To guard against this, on Tuesday evening preceding the accident, a train of trucks were sent to this place and loaded with stones from the slope. As far as learned the remainder of the passengers are all well, excepting slight scratches.

DEATH OF JOHN BORDER.—Elsewhere in this issue, the reader will find an account of the melancholy railroad accident by which one of the citizens of our borough lost his life. Mr. John Border, the unfortunate gentleman of whom we speak, was a quiet, inoffensive, respectable, and, in his peculiar sphere, very useful citizen. He was a mechanic whose skill was a credit to him[illegible] as a worker in steel he had but few superiors anywhere. He was one of those men of whom we speak as being *a genius*. He had just completed two models of machines manufactured by parties in Harrisburg, and at the time of his death was on his return from that place, having received a present of one hundred dollars from the persons for whom he had executed the models, as a token of their appreciation of his workmanship. We have deemed it our duty to say this much as a tribute to the memory of one who was always our friend and for whose mechanical skill we entertained the highest admiration.

"GLORIOUS COUNTRY OF FREEDOM!"—One day last week an Abolition knave in the city of Brooklyn, perpetrated a fraud upon the N. Y. *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, in the shape of a forged proclamation of the President, calling for 400,000 additional troops, which he sent to the offices of those papers as a despatch from the Associated Press. These papers were immediately suspended and an armed guard took possession of their offices. The Independent Telegraph line was also seized and closed. The restriction upon these papers and upon the Telegraph have since been removed and all parties are once more at liberty, except the forger, who has been detected and arrested and who turns out to be a member of Beecher's church and a simon pure "Republican." What a glorious land of liberty we have just now!——Later. Gov. Seymour has ordered the District Attorney of New York to indict all persons conected with the suppression of the *World and Journal of Commerce*. Things are working.

THE NOBLE 55TH.—All accounts, with a single exception, agree in ascribing to the officers and men of the 55th Pa. Vols., for their gallant behavior in the late bloody battle near Drury's Bluff. The only report which we have to the contrary, is from the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*. That Abolition newspaper is so habituated to telling falsehoods, that from the very force of habit it slanders even the brave men of our army.

LOSSES IN CO. D, 55TH P. V.—A letter from Capt. S. S. Metzger gives the following losses in his company in the recent repulse of Butler from before Fort Darling: Killed, Corp. Kennedy, Espy Diehl. Wounded, D. R. Bollman, David Dibert, Adam Gardner, Otho Knox, Henry Libarger, Henry Lashley, Philip Smith, Jesse Smith, ——— Walter. Missing, Sergt. Boor, M. Miller, W. Nottingham, D. Prosser, Ab. Summerville, Saml. Stickler, Levi Steckman, Nicholas Sleek, Jeremiah Thompson.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. F. D. Saupp, we regret to say, was wounded in the battle at Drury's Bluff. He is now in one of the Government hospitals.

COL. WHITE, 55th P. V.—Rumors have been current here and at Harrisburg to the effect that Col. R. White, of the 55th, was killed in the recent battles near Fort Darling. The N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent also stated that he had fallen pierced by fifteen bullets. Other accounts state that he was not killed, but was taken prisoner. Either fate is sad enough, but we hope that the report of the Col's. death will prove unfounded.—P. S. Since writing the above we see by an article copied from one of the Richmond papers into the Baltimore *Gazette*, that Col. White is in Libby Prison, Richmond.

CAPT. JAS. METZGER.—We learn with regret that this brave and accomplished officer was taken prisoner in the recent engagement near Drury's Bluff. Capt. Metzger is one of the truest soldiers in the service and we hope he may soon be exchanged and restored to his command.

LATEST WAR NEWS.—Gen. Grant has abandoned his original design of going to Richmond via Spottsylvania and in pursuance of which he fought ten bloody and fruitless battles. He has changed his base, falling back to Fredericksburg and marching thence towards Bowling Green, in a south easterly direction.

CHRISTIANITY EXTRAORDINARY.—On last Sabbath morning, the pastor of the M. E. church in this place, announced to his congregation that no one who does not endorse the "Government" (that is, as he construes it, the Administration,) should come to the table of communion. We merely mention this to show how the madness, or rather the diabolism, of political preaching, is progressing in this portion of the "moral vineyard."

RUNNING THROUGH.—We understand that the cars are now running through from Huntingdon to Mt. Dallas, the "slide" at Cyphers' cut, having been taken out.

MORE ABOLITION FREEDOM.—Ex-Gov. Sam. Medary, editor of the Columbus (O.) Crisis, has been arrested and sent to Cincinnati! Another example of what Abolitionism is doing for the liberty of the white race.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.—Our young friend, Mr. D. R. Anderson, of Centreville, has been appointed Postmaster at Cumberland Valley. This is an excellent appointment and will give general satisfaction to the people of that vicinity.

☞It were well if the American people would remember and act upon the following truthful utterances of the great Junius:

"Let me exhort and conjure you never to suffer the least invasion of your Constitution, to pass by without determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine. Be assured that the laws which protect us in our civil rights, grow out of the Constitution and they must fall or flourish with it. The power of King, Lords and Commons, is not an arbitrary power; they are the trustees, not the owners of the estate. *The fee simple is in us.*"

[illegible] of Wilmington, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., May 3, 1864.—General Orders No. 5.—While the troops of this command may exult and take just pride in their many victories over the enemy, yet a portion of them have, within a few days, been guilty of an outrage against humanity which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every true man and soldier.

It is well known that, during the late evacuation of Washington, North Carolina, that town was fired, and nearly, if not entirely, consumed, thus wantonly rendering houseless and homeless hundreds of poor women and children, (many of them the families of soldiers in our own army,) and destroying the last vestige of the once happy homes of those men who have now given up all to serve their country in her hour of peril. And this was done by men in the military service of the United States.

It is also well known that the army vandals did not even respect the charitable institutions, but bursting open the doors of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodges, pillaged them both, and hawked about the streets the regalia and jewels. And this, too, by United States troops. It is well known, too, that both public and private stores were entered and plundered, and that devastation and destruction ruled the hour.

The Commanding General had, until this time, believed it impossible that any troops in his command could have committed so disgraceful an act as this, which now blackens the fair fame of the Army of North Carolina. He finds, however, that he was sadly mistaken; and that the ranks are disgraced by men who are not soldiers, but thieves and scoundrels, dead to all sense of honor and humanity, for whom no punishment can be too severe.

The Commanding General is well aware what troops were in the town of Washington when the flames first appeared. He knows what troops last left that place. He knows that in the ranks of only two of the regiments in the district of N. Carolina the culprits now stand. To save the reputation of the command it is hoped that the guilty parties may be ferreted out by the officers who were in Washington at the time of these occurrences.

This order will be read at the head of every regiment and detachment in this command, at dress parade, on the day succeeding its receipt, and at the head of the 17*th Massachusetts Volunteers and the* 15*th Connecticut Volunteers*, at dress parade, every day for ten consecutive days, or until the guilty parties are found.

By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer.
J. A. JUDSON, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Bloody Battle on the 17th.

On Wednesday, 17th, there was a severe fight on the Turnpike between Spottsylvania Court House and Fredericksburg. Gen. Tyler's forces engaged Ewell's Corps. The contest, we should judge, was a most fierce one, as we notice by the letters in the New York *Herald* that we lost about one thousand men. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it appears that they captured several of our wagons, and were "reluctantly driven back." This was believed to be an attempt on the part of the rebels to turn Gen. Grant's right flank. Another feint was made on Thursday on his left, but it does not appear to have been of a serious character.

Freedom of the Press---The World and Journal of Commerce.

So long as forgeries are its own by adeption, the Administration regard them as harmless jokes—in the polite language of Mr. Seward, mere "*jeux d'esprit.*" But when the falsehood is supposed to tell against them, what language is powerful enough to describe their horror?—What acts of outrage are violent enough to assuage their indignation? It is very evident from the accounts which we publish in another column, of the manner in which the alleged frauds of the false proclamation were perpetrated, that the most suspicious might have been, as indeed they were, deceived. The character of the paper on which the dispatch was written, the manner of the writing and paging, and its delivery, bore an air of veri-similitude which forbade suspicion, whilst the hour at which it was handed in, when the editors had gone, and the printing hands alone were in the offices, precluded that investigation which was necessary to ascertain its true character. No human being in New York—not even the fanatical editor of the *Tribune*—believes that the editors of the *World* or the *Journal of Commerce* were guilty of any complicity with this forgery, and yet—listen American people and marvel that in three short years you have come to it—*these two organs of a large public opinion were suppressed by force of arms*, before the outraged voice of the community could wake into life the slumbering instruments which the law has thrown around the person and property of each citizen for his protection. And this, too, in a place three hundred miles from the scene of any warlike movements; outside, hundreds of miles outside, of any military lines, and where, too, the law of the land is in full operation, and where there are thousands of eager sycophants of power, anxious to earn a smile from the Administration by a prompt execution of its wishes against any one so unfortunate as to come legitimately within its toils. Is this real? Is this true? Are we living in free and independent United States of America? Or, is it a dark dream, the shadows from a forgotten world? Alas, it is too true! The *Tribune* indeed—most probably with a just anticipation of its own fate, should the orders of the Government be carried out—hopes that such will not be done, but has no word of rebuke for the outrage on the laws, or on the rights of the people, and bases its expression of desire, not on the plea of a violation of the rights of the people and the laws, but on the simple ground of non-complicity of the editors. What difference does that make in the offence against society, which has been perpetrated? How does it affect the crime against our liberties which the Government has committed, whether Mr. Marble, or Messrs. Prime, Stone, Hale & Hallock, were guilty or not of the charge against them? That is a matter which concerns us not now. But what is vital to our freedom is to know how a Federal armed soldier dare to enter a printing office and seize a citizen of the State of New York, or of the U. States, without warrant, without oath, without process of law, and in the midst of a peaceful and peace organized community. If a Federal vessel stands steamed up in New York harbor to spirit away editors—guilty or not guilty—to Federal prisons; if we are to hear the tinkle of Mr. Seward's bell now in our ear, then law is at an end, Government is at an end, social order is at an end, and we are prostrate slaves in the dust—fit to be trampled on by the men who see we allow it.—*Phil'a. Age.*

Our Prisoners in [illegible]

The Boston *Journal* publishes a long list of Massachusetts and other troops, captured by the Confederates, in the recent battles on the Red River. Accompanying the list is the following document, signed by Union officers, which speaks for itself:

"We desire, as a matter of justice, to say that the treatment of our men who are prisoners in hospital, has been uniformly kind and courteous. The same comforts have been furnished the Confederates. They have been obliged to lie side by side, closely packed in, lying on cotton beds, which are very comfortable—enemies but a few hours before, now not a word spoken except in kindness or to supply some want. The ladies of the place have brought in bandages, lint, and of eatables all the little luxuries they could purchase for the sick and wounded, ahd have distributed with great kindness to our soldiers as well as their own. The village is small, but every facility they have for making their men comfortable is cheerfully given to us. In many things of course the accomodations and supplies are limited. We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks for favors to our sick and wounded prisoners.

(Signed) L. K. Wilcox, Surgeon 130th Illinois Volunteers, and Medical Director 4th Division 12th Army Corps; C. Winnie, Surgeon, 77th Illinois Volunteers; W. H. Saddler Surgeon 19th Kentucky Volunteers; J. F. Heys, Surgeon 96th O. V. I.; J. W. Angell, Surgeon 24th Iowa; Benjamin A. Fordyce, Assistant Surgeon 16th N. Y. Volunteers; A. H. Zeigler, Assistant Surgeon Bal. 5th Division Cavalry; P. M. McFarland, Assistant Surgeon 56th Ohio Volunteers; H. M. Lyons, Assistant Surgeon 24th Iowa."

People North, and people South, with these kind feelings toward each other in their hearts, have been set to fighting! By whom? By fiends in the shape of abolitionists. If there be in the infernal pit, one place deeper than another, it will be reserved for these human blood-hounds, the Preachers, and writers who are the cause of this unnatural civil war; the Beechers, Cheevers, Tyngs, Tiltons—the Bryants, Greeley's, Forneys—and other monsters not a few of whom are the Quakers, Humanitarians and Leaguers here at home.

Custom-House Investigation.

Facts in possession of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the New York Custom House show that an enormous and still active trade with the rebels is extensively carried on between that city and rebeldom. The committee received notice a short time since from Montreal that a rebel agent was in New York purchasing material and machinery for an iron clad ram. It is well ascertained that a large number of machinists have lately yielded to persuasions of Southern agents in New England, and consented to sell their services to the rebellion. Yet, no arrests have been made.

So says a Washington despatch. This treasonable traffic through the Custom House is the work of Loyal Leaguers who hold office under the President of the United States; but Lincoln refuses to turn them out lest it create a division in the party and defeat his re-nomination.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

ENTRENCHMENTS NEAR HEADQUARTERS, 10th Army Corps, Va., May 19, 1864.

FRIEND BOOR:

I take the present opportunity to drop you a few lines to let you know how things are going on here. We have been fighting for the last six days. Part of the time we have had a very rough time of it. We were defeated on Monday and driven back, suffering very heavily. I think our entire loss is about 5,000, killed, wounded and missing. We lost our Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant, one Surgeon, two Captains and two Lieutenants, besides having several officers wounded. Our regiment lost about 275 in all. I am very sorry to inform you that with the missing is your son Alexander, Nottingham, and several more out of our company, in all 39. Lieut. Barnhart is wounded and a prisoner. Report says that Col. White and the Adjutant are killed, but that the other officers are wounded and prisoners. Captain James Metzgar is missing. Capt. J. Filler is wounded in the arm. We were within 2 miles of Fort Darling and 8 miles from Richmond, but fell back 5 miles. The Rebs followed us up until we got into our breastworks, and there again attacked us. We have been fighting all the time since then, until about one hour ago, the firing ceased. I think they have fallen back to their forts. I was in some of the hottest places I was ever in, and never want to get into them again. But Co. D stood up to the work like men—and Capt. S. S. Metzgar was the boy to stay with his men. They fought until the Rebs were so close to them that I thought they would have a hand to hand fight; but it got too hot. They were fighting four to one. The Rebs. were reinforced in the night from Lee's army, and the fog being very thick, they slipped up and took their position so that they could shell our whole line, which they did very nicely. You can form no idea of an army of 35,000 troops in a retreat. I never want to see another sight like it as long as I live. After they got our line broken they poured the balls and shell into us till I thought it was raining shells and balls. I was carrying off a wounded man and had to go very slow; so I had a good chance to see and hear all. The bullets were so thick and close to us that we felt the wind of them in our faces as they passed. But we held on to our man till we got him safe. Alexander was captured after we began to retreat, but could not make his escape. As soon as they saw that they had our line broken, they put their cavalry after us and they took him. I saw him just as we began to retreat, but, in the confusion, I lost sight of him. Every one had enough to do to take care of himself. But they won't keep him long. You may make yourself easy, for I know he is not wounded, unless they did it after they had taken him. We will be reinforced soon with 30,000 troops, then we will call out and see them again. But I must close for this time.

Direct as follows: A. C. Mower, Drum Major, 55th P. V., 1st Brigade, 3d Division 10th Army Corps, near Fort Monroe, Va.

Your friend, A. C. MOWER.

NEAR THE WILDERNESS, Va., May 13, 1864.

DEAR FATHER:—I seat myself to let you know that I am still alive but by a very slim chance. We have been fighting the enemy since the 4th of this month, day and night. We have lost greatly in our brigade. I am now acting Adjutant General for Col. Smith, as [illegible] was wounded and taken prisoner. When we left camp we had 2,500 men and now we can account for 1,000, making a loss of 1,500 men, killed, wounded and missing, besides a great many officers also. Our regiment is commanded by a Captain. One of our regiments went in yesterday with about three hundred men, lost their Colonel and came out with fifty men fit for duty. I made several very narrow escapes; had one horse shot from under me and another wounded; also had two bullet holes through my over coat and one through my pants cutting my knee a little. Capt. ——— is still alive. Our regiment, I believe, lost pretty heavily; I think about three hundred and twenty-five. As the firing is getting very heavy and it is raining, I will close for this time.

I am, as ever, your son,
JOHN A. GUMP, Lt. & A. A. A. G.
To G. W. GUMP.

Abolition Outrage and Probable Murder.

On Sunday night, while Rev. Carey Harrison, a man seventy years old, an old citizen of Hamilton county, was preaching at the Barn Hill meeting house, on Williams creek, in Washington county, he was fired at through the window, and his right arm shattered above the elbow, and will have to be amputated. It is feared he cannot recover. Mr. Harrison is a Democrat, but a quiet and inoffensive man. He never obtruded his political opinions. He had preached at the same place in the morning a pure gospel sermon.

One of the brethren, after the fiendish act, walked up to Mr. Harrison and remarked, "If you are a true Union man, I am sorry for you: if a butternut, it served you right—they should all be shot!"

Another member of the church, of the Union League, said he might tell something about it, but he was afraid to.

Mr. Harrison was so feeble from age and infirmity, that he had to sit down part of the time in delivering his sermon. We have fallen upon evil times indeed, when men can be assassinated at the altar, and professed Christians sanction the outrage.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, 23d ult.*

News from Sherman, Banks and Butler.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—*Major General Dix:*—Despatches from General Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a good deal of provisions and seven fine iren-works and machinery.

We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah.

The cars are arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit up.

A dispatch just received from General Banks, dated at Alexandria the 8th day of May, states that "the dam will be completed to-morrow, (May 9th,) and the gunboats relieved."

He would then move immediately for the Mississippi.

General Canby was at the mouth of the Red river, on the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist Banks, if necessary.

Despatches from General Butler, dated at ten o'clock last night, report that he had been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines. We shall hold on.

We have captured the rebel General Walker, of the Texas troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

Three years ago, what was called the *Pennsylvania Reserve Corps*, constituted a body of men of whom the Keystone State was justly proud. At an hour of great peril—at a time when the fate of the Republic quivered in the uncertain balance of war—the *Reserves* went forth, *fifteen thousand* strong, and in that period of solicitude and uncertainty, they reanimated the failing hopes and almost panicized valor of the country. For three years they participated in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac. In the front constantly, they were where danger and death were ever present. As their ranks were decimated, the very flower of the young manhood of the State volunteered to preserve their maximum strength, so that instead of *fifteen*, we may safely write that at least 20,000, men were absorbed, as 5,000, from time to time, were added to the regiments forming the *Reserves*. The State of Pennsylvania centered her pride in this organization, not that she loved the soldiers composing its regiments any more than she did the brave men mustered in her other military organizations, but because the *Reserves* to a greater degree represented the valor and the military vigor of the State. But alas for all this valor and vigor! Where are they *now*! Where are the brows for whom our virgins were so lately twining the laurel wreath? Where are the stalwart men who stood in serried lines on so many well fought battle-fields? We looked at least for a remnant of them, weeks ago, to return to their homes on the clear expiration of their term of enlistment. But where are these, our brethren now? Echo amid the booming of cannon, the groans of the dying, the shrieks of the wounded and the curses of the captured, answer WHERE? The Reserves perished on the late sanguinary field where Grant struck his giant blow for freedom. On the Rapidan and the Po, the pride and glory of Pennsylvania found graves. Of all that proud host, scarcely a thousand men are left—and thus the Reserves filled the time so sternly allotted to them by the Government—and forevermore, they will be unable to contend with any foe.—They closed their last fight in a glorious death. For them the spirit-stirring drum and the shrill fife, will henceforth have no animating sound. For them the mothers, and wives and sweethearts, with loving welcomes on their lips, will gaze into the broad road which leads home, in vain. The virgin sits weeping with her wreath of glory withered in her hands; and the fragrant buds with which she had hoped to wreath the brow of the hero, are now scattered, faded to the memory of the dead! We do not complain. God maintain our loyalty, in this the hour of our overwhelming sadness! But who will dare to prevent us from writing that stern was the authority which construed the duty of the Reserves—cold was the order which consigned our weary heroes—our battle-worn brothers to their graves, before we could fold them to our bosoms and their sisters print a last fervent kiss upon their cheeks. *But Pennsylvania will yet do honor to her Reserves, alike to the remnant of the living who will come home to us, and the dead whose graves mark the most famous of the battle-fields of the Army of the Potomac!*—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Pennsylvania Militia.

Proclamation of Governor Curtin.

WHEREAS, Circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may, within a short time call on Pennsylvania for Volunteer Militia for a brief term of service.

AND WHEREAS, The example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle-field distinguished for courage and efficiency, and who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased efforts to sustain their country's flag and terminate the rebellion;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such a call of the President, to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of all military organizations which may be formed in compliance with this proclamation, do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government. Such a call if made will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 18th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Direct From the Front--Grant and Lee's Position.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 21, 1864.—Col. Markland, General Army Mail Agent, attached to Gen. Grant's Staff arrived late last evening directly from the front. He says of the movement of the 2d Army Corps on the 18th instant, that, while it was not successful in carrying all the works of the enemy, it accomplished an important result on the enemy's left.

Gen. Lee occupies Spottsylvania Court House proper, and is fortified all around his army; his camp is a perfect fortress.

Gen. Grant has made almost an entire circuit of the enemy's position in the various assaults made upon it at times, like that of the 18th, chiefly with the hope of forcing Gen. Lee out of his works, so that his army can be reached upon a fair field.

There are several reasons why little else than these demonstrations have been made within the last few days; First, the roads and fields in the vicinity of the army were never in a worse condition for the movement of artillery, cavalry, or even infantry. Secondly, reinforcements have been getting up, and in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, they have been greatly delayed in reaching General Grant; and in the third place, certain demonstrating forces were first to be heard from, upon whose operations much depended. During this delay, the army proper has been resting and recuperating.

Col. Markland, who was with Gen. Grant in the southwestern campaign, says he never saw the army in better condition or in finer spirits, and never in his life did he witness such enthusiasm towards a General as the Army of the Potomac manifest towards Gen. Grant, wherever he makes his appearance. Gen. Grant was in the very best spirits, and evidently felt that he was master of the situation.

The Rebels Attack Our Right--Frightful Losses in the Fifth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, May 18, 6 P. M.

About 5½ o'clock this evening, the rebels made a dash on our extreme right, held by Warren, but were driven back after an hour's fighting.

It is reported that the rebels captured some of our wagons this afternoon.

The positions of the several corps have been changed somewhat.

The rebels are massing on their right. All this afternoon their troops could be seen moving through Spottsylvania Court House toward our left.

The losses in the Fifth Corps since the movement began are as follows: Killed, 1,240; wounded, 11,570; missing, 1,120. Total, 13,930. Less missing there than in any other corps. The stragglers are estimated at about 12,000 in the whole army.

Rebel Accounts of Sigel's Defeat--They Claim a Complete Victory over Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 22—Richmond papers of the 19th instant, claim a great victory over Sigel at New Market, and say they would have captured his army had it not been for our Cavalry.

According to their accounts Sigel ran 20 miles without stopping, abandoning his hospitals, burning his trains, &c. Their papers state their losses at 20,000 in the battles with the Army of the Potomac, but claim a victory every time.

They acknowledge losing 20 guns, but are silent as to the number of prisoners.

Trains were running to Guinney's Station during last week.

The Secret "Union Leagues."

The Abolition party is getting into trouble with its secret so-called "Union Leagues." At an Abolition County Convention in Lancaster, on the 25th ult., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union party of Lancaster county, through its delegates this day assembled in County Convention, is hereby tendered to the Examiner and Herald, Express, and Volksfreund, newspapers, for their determined and persistent efforts to expose and warn the people of the designs of a few men to control and manage the nominations of the Union party of the county, by means of a secret, oath-bound organization, to which only such as are disposed to be submissive and willing instruments are admitted.

Resolved, That such an oath-bound organization is known to be in existence within the Union party of Lancaster county, is both a disgrace and a fraud upon the party, and members of it who procure their nominations through and by means of it, are unworthy of and not entitled to the votes of the people at the polls.

Resolved, That the County Committee is hereby instructed to require a written pledge from all candidates that they are not associated with, bound to, or under any oath or obligation to such an organization.

BE NOT DISHEARTENED.

THE SUN SHINES IN THE NORTH.

THE SUN SHINES IN THE NORTH.

The sun still shines in desolate places. The hearts of the miserable sufferers of disease eaten bodies shall be made glad. A cure that will cleanse your blood from impurities, and rid your bodies of Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Skin Eruptions, and all Chronic and Scrofulous diseases, will be found in Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called Renovating Resolvent. One to six bottles of this marvellous remedy will cure the worst diseases, and restore you to the society of your friends, sound in health, pure and clean, and skin without a spot or blemish. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

—MARRIED—

BOWSER—SMITH.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Woodberry, by the Rev. C. Graham, Dr. I. N. Bowser and Miss Annie Smith, all of the same place.

—DIED—

McCOY.—Lynda McCoy died April 7th 1864, aged two years, four months, and five days.—Smith V. McCoy died April 7th, 1864, aged 4 years, 4 months, and 5 days.—George S. McCoy died April 8th, 1864, aged 9 years, 5months.—Sarah C. McCoy, died April 8th, 1864, aged 7 years, 5 months and 18 days.—Louis C. McCoy, died April 18th, 1864, aged 11 years, 6 months and 9 days.

These were all brothers and sisters and were the children of John A. and Rachel McCoy, who removed from Cumberland Valley, 5 years since, to Clark county, Iowa. They died of Spotted Fever.

Mary E. McCoy, consort of Wm. McCoy, of Clark Co., Iowa, died April 24, 1864, of fever, aged 31 years, 1 month and 20 days.

WHIP.—On the 14th inst., in Cumberland Valley tp., Mrs. Christian Whip, aged 84 years, 2 months and 27 days.

Mrs. Whip was one of our oldest citizens and has left a large number of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. She joined the Lutheran Church at the age of 14 years and has been a member ever since, she was a true christian and beloved by all who knew her.

D. R. A.

BLAIR.—James F. Blair, March 25, 1864; Mary C. Blair, March 26, 1864; Wilbun F. Blair, April 21, 1864; children of Elija and Agnes Blair, who removed from Cumberland Valley to Clark Co. Iowa, some five years ago. They died of Spotted fever.

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

O YES! O YES!!

The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Cumberland Valley, Londonderry and the surrounding townships that he will continue to AUCTIONEER, and will attend to all business in his line at the shortest notice.

May 27. JOHN DICKEN.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

I hereby request all persons who have any of my books, to return the same immediately.

W. F. SCHELL.

Bedford, May 13—3t

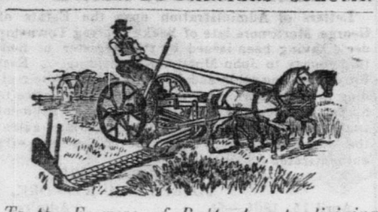
WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS of Chestnut Oak Bark.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 13—6t.*

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower"

IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE

NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

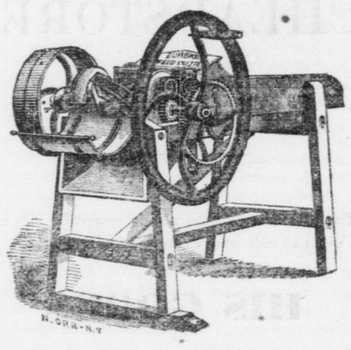
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,

Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,

GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.

May 20, 1864.

REMOVAL

—OF—

THE FAVORITE FANCY STORE.

The undersigned having removed her Fancy Store to the building recently occupied by Mr. E. M. Fisher, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to her by the people of Bedford and vicinity. Her goods consist in part of

DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS

Silks, All Wool Delaines, &c., &c.

A great variety of

Velvets, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams and Calicoes; also, Skeleton Skirts

for Ladies and Children.

Ladies' Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Bugle Trimmings, Ladies' Hats, Shoes, Sun Umbrellas,

and the usual variety kept in a Fancy Store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, May 20—3m.

Take Notice.

The undersigned having associated his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, with himself in the Mercantile business, gives notice that his books are ready for settlement. All persons having accounts standing on the same, will please call and settle without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 5, [20] 1864.

BURKHART & HENSHEY,

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

FRUITS, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

North Main Street, West Side,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

☞*TERMS CASH.*☜

May 20, 1864—1y.

WANTED.

A boy of good moral character, industrious habits, and well recommended, to learn the tanning business. Apply immediately to the subscriber in Cumberland Valley. JOHN A. GUMP.

Apr. 29, 1864.

A Joint Resolution

Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN H. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint [L. S.] Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and general assortment o

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell cheap for cash or approved credit of *six months*—interest charged upon all accounts after they are due, whether closed by note or not. Having to pay cash for all purchases, these are the most liberal terms we can offer.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

Commissioners' Sale Of Unseated Land.

The Commissioners' sale of unseated land, which was advertised to take place on the 5th of January last, having been postponed, will now be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Quite a number of tracts have been redeemed since January, and persons holding such lands and knowing them to have been advertised can have an opportunity to redeem them by making application to the Clerk, before the 14th of June, at which time the sale will positively take place. The Commissioners will be in session on Monday, the 13th of June. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 13, 1864.

SELLING OFF!

The undersigned informs the public that he is now disposing of his goods at LOW PRICES, with a view to close out his stock. Come, NOW, if you want bargains. He would also inform those indebted to him, that they must come forward and settle their accounts as he intends to quit business. This notice is positive and final.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 13—2m.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June next, the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Bedford, on West Pitt St., fronting 60 feet on said street, and extending back by an alley 240 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Thomas Marwine, with a LOG HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP thereon erected, being the property of the heirs of John Claar, Jr., dec'd., and to be sold by the undersigned as trustee. Terms made known on day of sale.

F. D. BEEGLE, Trustee.

May 13, 1864.

NEW STORE---NEW GOODS.

Mrs. Sam'l. H. Tate

has opened out, at her residence on Juliana Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well known firm of Wood & Carey, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express weekly. Her friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their own judgment. May 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the within Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and interest of Isaac Wigfield, in the following two tracts of land, viz: Situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, one thereof containing four hundred and nine acres and one hundred perches, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Gustavus Tom. The other thereof containing four hundred and five acres and thirty-four perches, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Nicholas Tom, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Wigfield.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on

Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1864,

at one o'clock, P. M., the one undivided fourth part of all the following tracts of land, situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of S. H. Tate, Esq., late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land, known as the "Yellow House property," containing 231 acres and 85 perches, having thereon erected a two storied frame dwelling house and frame barn, partly cleared and under fence.

No. 2. Known as the "Price Improvement tract," containing 98 acres and 21 perches, strict measure.

No. 3. Known as the "Hall Tract," containing 115 acres and 139 perches, strict measure.

No. 4. Containing 464 acres and 68 perches, strict measure, surveyed on warrant of W. P. Schell and S. H. Tate.

No. 5. Containing 187 acres and 128 perches, strict measure, surveyed on warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esq.

No. 6. Containing 116 acres and 37 perches, strict measure, surveyed on warrant of Jacob H. Barndollar.

No. 7. Containing 158 acres and 79 perches and allowance, surveyed on warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esquire.

No. 8. Containing 259 acres, strict measure, surveyed on warrant to John Morris, excepting out of said 159 acres the surface of 113 acres and 79 perches, strict measure.

No. 9. Containing 354 acres and 46 perches, strict measure, surveyed on warrant of W. P. Schell and S. L. Russell, Esqr's.

ALSO—The one undivided fourth part of the right of all the iron ore and other minerals of, in, under and upon the following tracts or pieces of land, viz:

No. 1. Containing 207 acres and 122 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract surveyed on warrant of George Smith.

No. 2. Containing 106 acres, strict measure, being part of a larger tract surveyed on warrant to Daniel Duncan.

No. 3. Containing 43 acres and 152 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract above mentioned, surveyed on warrant of George Smith.

No. 4. Containing 55 acres and 123 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract above mentioned, surveyed on warrant to Daniel Duncan.

The foregoing 13 tracts of land are situated in the townships of West Providence and Monroe, and constitute what is known as "Great Iron Ore Bank," and will be sold together. They are now, and have been for some time, in use for mining purposes, and the iron ore is the very best quality and found in very large quantities. It has been analyzed by the first chemists of the country, and pronounced of a very superior quality. This analysis discovered a large quantity of ochre in these lands. They are now owned in connection with Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Hon. William P. Schell, Hon. S. L. Russell, and Robert H. Gratz, Esq.

ALSO—The Ore and Mineral right of a tract of land situate in Liberty township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher and others, surveyed on warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres, more or less.

ALSO—The following Tracts, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land in Cumberland Valley township, in said county, warranted in the name of Mary Kegg, and containing 397½ acres, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., Joseph Leasure and others.

No. 2. A tract of land in Liberty township, in said county, surveyed on warrant of Stephen Kerr, containing 150 acres.

No. 3. A tract of land in Harrison township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to Andrew P. Miller, containing 75 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in East Providence township, in said county, surveyed on warrant of George Devreis, containing 210 acres.

No. 5. A tract of land in East Providence township, in said county, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Kitchey, containing 100 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in Hopewell township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to William Nicholas, containing 200 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in East Providence township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to Isaac Carin, containing 400 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in East Providence township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to Margaret Carin, containing 400 acres.

No. 9. The one undivided fourth part of a tract of land in Broad Top township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to Michael Sipe, containing 101 and a half acres.

TERMS—Cash at confirmation of sale, or on time to suit purchasers. Widow's dower released and title indisputable.

For further particulars inquire of Hon. John Cessna, Hon. Samuel L. Russell and Hon. William P. Schell.

H. NICODEMUS, Adm'r.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

New Goods

AT THE

NEW BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Challies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cents up.

White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS

for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain.

HATS of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

Boots and Shoes,

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins IN TOWN—with or without heels, made to order, call and see them,

they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared and essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

of the choicest brands.

QUEENSWARE, a full assortment.

Herring and Mackerel, by the barrel, ½ bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body.

Terms—Cash, unless otherwise specified.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
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Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
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Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers.
May 13, 1864—eowly.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Staves, Quercitron & Tanners' Bark, Treenails, &c.

No. 416 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

April 8, 1864—3m

DYSPEPSIA.

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDER OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

Hoofland's German Bitters,

The Great Strengthening Tonic.

These Bitters have Performed more Cures!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't Make Drunkards,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO..☜

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad'a.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth below Coates st., Phil'a.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptis Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.

Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks co., Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small size—75 cts. per bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WEAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. Jan. 15.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

Save your Children. No one need die of croup if this Syrup is used in time. Mothers should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand. It is most excellent. Syrup is within the reach of all. Use it. Need DISEASED LUNGS, Die of CROUP. Time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

HORSES. HOGS. CATTLE.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen *the stomach and intestines*, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Notice

Is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following property belonging to Thomas Kinser, and have left the same in his possession during my pleasure: 7 head of cattle, 2 horses and 3 sheep. DAVID MILLER.

May 6, 1864.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Broad Top township on the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence tp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT, Adm'r.

Apr. 29—6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Frederick Claar, late of Union township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

April 22—6t JACOB CLAAR, Adm'r.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE. A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW FIRM!

Recent Arrival of New Goods!!

Good News for the Ladies!

E. M. Fisher, Little John C. & Wm. J.,

Have removed their store two doors south of the post office, to the room lately occupied by William Shaffer, Esq., where they have just opened a new and large stock of FANCY GOODS, such as

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c.,

together with a well selected assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

of every description.

Gentlemens Shirt Fronts, Hose, Soaps of all kinds, Jewelry, &c., &c.

All of which they will sell very low for cash. The public are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. April 22, '64.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.

NO GRIPING.

NO TENESMUS.

NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL, SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN, INVIGORATE, And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood to the Head,
Constipation,	Congestive Fever,	Obstructions,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Dropsy,
Heart Disease	General Debility.	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder	Dimness of Sight	Headache,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Lown'sof Spirits,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Malignant Fever.	Measles,	Scurvy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Whooping Cough,
Indigestion,	Hysterics.	Worms,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhœa,	Bad Dreams,
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Clouriey.
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in a day; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——ch's, A——'s, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I had used the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

S. ETHEN LENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS, PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pill—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a paralytic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely Failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Brinkey, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. LEWIS M. STATLER,

April 15, 1864.—6t Adm'r.

Estate of Frederick Machtley, dec'd.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS ALLISON,

May 6, 1864—6t* Adm'r.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1868.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.

December 11, 1863

White & Moore's Celebrated Malt Coffee.

Containing a portion of the best Java coffee.—The healthiest and cheapest Substitute for Coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per lb.

Liberal deductions to Dealers. A fresh Supply just received and for Sale at the bargain Store of March, 18, 1864. G. R. & W. OSTER.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and refitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, AND ONE SPRING WAGON FOR SALE,

At FARQUHAR'S Cheap Corner.

Bedford, January 29, 1864.

LADIES

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner; and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the modelling of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Locust Pins, Bark, &c.

The highest price will be paid in CASH for LOCUST PINS, BARK, &c., at Mount Dallas Station, one mile west of Bloody Run, on the Pike, by

A. G. ALLEN.

February 15—2m

WAINWRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13 1863—1y

THE LOST FOUND!

Every thing is now lost in high prices; but if you wish to find them again at old prices, call at

MRS. E. V. MOWRY'S,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and best selection of MILLINERY GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO BEDFORD, which she will sell as cheap or cheaper than old prices. Her stock consists of a general assortment of fashionable SILK, CACTUS, STRAW, LEGHORN & CRAPE

BONNETS.

Infant Hoods, Shakers, and a large assortment of Ladies' Misses and Childrens' HATS, the very latest styles and colors.

A beautiful assortment of PLAID RIBBONS, the latest style.

Flowers, Ruches, Ladies Dress Caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, Head Nets, Zephyr, Shetland work, &c.

A large assortment of Grenadine Veils, of all colors, also, Ladies Linen Collars and Pocket Handkerchiefs.

☞Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your interest.

Bedford April 8, 1864.

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of George Mortimore late of Snake Spring Township dec'd having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to John Mortimore, residing in East Providence township and Joseph P. Mortimore residing in Snake Spring township, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MORTIMORE,
JOSEPH P. MORTIMORE,

April 15, 1864.—6t Adm'rs.

SHELLBARKS.

Forty Bushelsprime Shellbarks for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & COS.

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at Nov. 27, 1861. FARQUHAR'S.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 11 the 1863

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Wm. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave Tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

Spring and Summer Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 100 pages, and 50 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLE, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEW GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department. G. R. & W. OSTER.

December 25, 1863—tf

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

Geo. Blymyer & Son.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES,

AND

TINWARE.

We are just receiving a fresh supply of everything belonging to our trade. We have

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

in great variety.

House builders furnished with goods at very reasonable prices.

We keep the best assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, &c.

and the best

COAL OIL IN TOWN.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864—tf.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

SCOTT & STEWART,

AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,

616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*

PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.